

The Hongkong Telegraph.

N°. 2520.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1890.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

BANKS.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000.

LONDON :
Head Office.....40, Threadneedle Street.
West End Office.....25, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, PERSIA, CHINA, JAPAN
AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT,
Buys and Sells Bills of EXCHANGE,
Issues LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for
COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and
Agency Business generally, on terms to be had
on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS :
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

6 " 4 "
3 " 3 "

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE
SOCIETY.

GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR,
Manager.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.
2.—SUMS LESS THAN \$1, OR MORE THAN \$250 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

3.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having \$100, or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—INTEREST at the rate of 3½ % per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

5.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—WITHDRAWALS may be made demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1889.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND 4,500,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS 7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS :—
CHAIRMAN—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—J. S. MOSES, Esq.
T. E. DAVIES, Esq.
W. H. FORBES, Esq.
H. HOPPIUS, Esq.
Hon. J. K. KESWICK,
A. M. McCONACHE, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER,
HONGKONG—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
MANAGER,
SHANGHAI—JOHN WALTER, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS :—
For 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED,
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2d April, 1890.

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GRIFFITH'S
NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO,

No. 2, Duddell Street,
(Between the New Oriental Bank, and Mr. Lammett's Auction Rooms),

Entrance from Duddell Street or Ice House St.

M. R. GRIFFITH'S STUDIO is open daily from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. for producing First-class PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITURE in all the Newest styles. Views of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, with choice illustrations of Chinese life and character, always ready.

Portraits enlarged to life size and painted in Oils, or Water Colours, by First-class Artists. Miniatures on Ivory, and all kinds of reproductions.

Hongkong, 2d April, 1890.

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Intimations.

CHAMPAGNES.

WHITE WINES.
CLARETS
PORTS.

HOCKS.
LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

BURGUNDIES.

SHERRIES.
WHISKIES.
BRANDIES.

GINS.
ALES AND STOUTS.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE NOW UNPACKED THEIR
NEW STOCK
OF

CALCUTTA PITH,

SUN HATS and

HELMETS.

STRAW HATS AND PUGGAREES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1890.

Masonic.

VICTORIA CHAPTER, No. 525.

A REGULAR CONVOCATION of the above Chapter will be held in FARMERS' HALL, Zetland Street, on SATURDAY NEXT, the 26th inst., at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely, Hongkong, 23rd April, 1890. [666]

Consignees.

UNION LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"NORTHERN."

Capt. Richardson, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

The steamer is berthed at Kowloon Piers and Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 20th instant, or they will not be recognised.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1890. [637]

THE CHINA SHIPPERS MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON, LIVERPOOL, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"TSINAN."

W. N. Allison, Commander, will be despatched as above, on SATURDAY, the 3rd May, at DAYLIGHT.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. First Class Saloon and Cabins are situated forward of the engines. Second Class Passengers are Berthed in the Poop. A Refrigerating chamber ensures the supply of fresh provisions during the entire voyage. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent in to the Office of the Undersigned before NOON, on the 27th instant, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 27th inst., at 4 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 27th inst. will be subject to rent.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 10 a.m., TO-DAY, the 1st inst.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1890. [649]

UNION LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP, HAMBURG, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"EXE."

Captain Watson, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

The steamer is berthed at Kowloon Piers and Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

Optional cargo will be forwarded to Shanghai unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon, on the 21st inst.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 26th instant, or they will not be recognised.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1890. [643]

MARINE HOTEL

HONGKONG.

THE Undersigned begs to notify the Public of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, that he will OPEN THE MARINE HOTEL, on or about the 1st May.

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL is situated on the Praya, West, opposite the Old P. & O. Wharf, and is newly built after the designs of the Largest European Hotels—the BEDROOMS, BATH-ROOMS, etc., are commodious, well Ventilated and well Furnished, and are suitable for Single or Married Persons. The DINING ROOM is large and looks on the Harbour.

The BAR and BILLIARD ROOMS are on the Ground Floor, and will be fitted up in superior style. ENGLISH and AMERICAN TABLES.

WINE and LIQUORS of the best qualities and Brands only will be supplied.

The Undersigned therefore begs the patronage of the Public, hoping to give every satisfaction.

JAS. EDWARDS, Proprietor.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1890.

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W. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED.

AMERICAN STAR RAZORS.
Modern Conjuring.
Steinle's Modern Circus Instructor.
The Gun and its development, by Greener.
Anna Bouman's New Cooking Book.
Baedeker's Guide Books, Europe, London, Paris, Rhine, Italy, &c., &c.
Admiralty Manual Scientific Inquiry.
Cassell's New German Dictionary.
French Microscopic Mounting.

W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL

Hongkong, 17th April, 1890.

[5]

Geo. Fenwick & Co.,

LIMITED.

VICTORIA FOUNDRY, WANCHAI.

ENGINEERS, IRON and BRASS
FOUNDRIES, GOVERNMENT & GENERAL
CONTRACTORS, &c.

Established 1880.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1890.

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P. C. FULLERT,

LICENSED INLAND SEA PILOT,

NAGASAKI.

Will meet ships off

IWOSIMA OR ROKUREN.

Telegraphic address—

FULLERT, Nagasaki.

FULLERT, Kobe.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1890.

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Shipping.

STEAMERS.

STEAM TO STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

(Calling at Colombo if sufficient inducement offers.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"NIZAM,"

will leave for the above places, at NOON, on SATURDAY, the 26th inst.

E. L. WOODIN,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1890. [654]

UNION LINE.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Steamship

"BELGIC"

will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 29th April

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,
L I M I T E D ,
C H E M I S T S .

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED
WATERS.

WE devote special attention to this part of our business, and our process ensures a perfect filtration and purification of the water, and thorough saturation with Gas.

Our plant comprises some of the largest and finest machines ever shipped from England, and embraces a combination of all the most modern improvements for filling corked bottles or syphons. Our machinery is fitted with tin-lined tubing, and the fact that our Waters are free from metallic or any other contamination is certified by Messrs. Hassall and Clayton, Analytists to the City of London.

The following are manufactured daily.—
AERATED WATER, GINGER ALE,
SODA WATER, SELTZER,
LEMONADE, LITHIA,
TONIC, SARSAPARILLA.

Our Aerated Sarsaparilla is prepared from a fluid extract of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla made in our own laboratory, and is not merely a flavoured water as so many brands of this popular beverage are.

Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong, 14th April, 1890.

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BIRTH.

On the 15th March, at 12, Kensington-park-road, the wife of FRED. W. SUCH, of Shanghai, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 15th March, at St. Andrew's Church, West Kensington (by special licence), by the Rev. J. H. Caldwell, ALEXANDER DEWAR MACARTHUR, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, China, to WINIFRED (WIN) daughter of Edward Dale, of Red Hill.

On the 19th March, at Hawkhill, Largs, Ayrshire, by the Rev. Charles Watson, D.D., HENRY SPALDING MYERS, late of Chefoo, China, younger son of the late William Robertson Myers, Secretary to the Government of Jamaica, to MARGARET SINCLAIR, youngest daughter of the late Charles Cunningham Scott, of Hawkhill.

DEATH.

On the 16th March, at St. Leonard-on-Sea, the Ven. Archdeacon GRAY, LL.D., D.D., of Bruntfield House, Harrow, late of Canton, China, aged 62.

From the *London and China Express*, 21st March.—

The following appointments have been made at the Admiralty. Surgeons—W. M. Craig, M.B., to the Hongkong Hospital, and J. Dawson to the *Victor Emmanuel*, both to date March 17th.

A COUPLE of days ago, as the steamship *Mannion* was discharging a cargo of timber in port here, two heavy logs slipped out of the slings, falling on the tunnel covering the shaft, and injuring the latter so much as to necessitate the vessel docking for repairs. Her departure is delayed for a week owing to this mishap.

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Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Trotter, C.B., R.E., who goes to Beyrouth as Consul-General for Syria, in the place of the late Mr. Eldridge, C.M.G., will be remembered in the Far East. In 1876 he was employed on special service in China, and in 1878 was awarded the Victoria medal of the Royal Geographical Society for exploration in Turkestan.

At a recent conference of the Russian General Staff, General Unterberger, one of the governors of the Amur Province, recommended a policy of moderation towards China on the ground that Russia could only oppose 20 battalions to the 80,000 Chinese soldiers stationed in Manchuria. He further urged a speedy settlement of the question of a Siberian railway, the construction of which, he declared, would prove the best means for countering the gravitation of the Chinese towards the Siberian Shores, with the object of eventually gaining possession of the Russian ports on the North Pacific.

The Admiralty have issued an order for the steamer *Satellite*, Capt. Thomas P. W. Neasham, whose arrival in England is shortly expected from China Station to be paid out of commission at Sheerness. The *Satellite*, which is a third-class cruiser of 1,450 tons displacement, was built at Sheerness in 1872, and rechristened to the Pacific Station in May, 1873. She has since been employed abroad, having been transferred to the China Station upon the completion of her period of service in the Pacific. She was originally ordered to be home in time to be refitted during the financial year just closing for another term of foreign service, but her departure from China was delayed to admit of some speculation, and that the other man was considerably to blame in the matter. Having once got into difficulties, and his accounts all wrong, it naturally became a season of peril, and trouble, and anxiety, to him, every time the cash was checked by the manager, so to hide his deficiencies he resorted to a method of this kind—for instance, on one occasion he posted two bills which were due. If the cash had been balanced that evening there would have been a deficiency of considerable sum, but it was not discovered, because he altered these dates in the bill-book, making the bills apparently fall due next day, and so balancing his cash. In this somewhat ingenious way the deficit, which would in the ordinary course have been discovered, was hidden from time to time.

His lordship—I suppose that in point of fact the cash was only balanced at long intervals, and that the prisoner by some means ascertained when it was going to be.

The Attorney-General—In the ordinary course of banking transactions there was a half-yearly examination, I suppose. But then he was a trusted man. The system was for the manager to go over the previous day's vouchers every morning, and see that they corresponded, and it was discovered, on the 5th March, that a cheque had been drawn by the prisoner on himself to the amount of \$3,400, at a time when his account was overdrawn \$1,800, to meet the deficit, and Mr. Herbert, the manager, in going over the vouchers mislaid this cheque. If he had seen it he would naturally have found fault with the prisoner for drawing a cheque when his account was overdrawn, but as it was missing he accused the prisoner for it. Gray produced it, and being asked how he was going to meet it admitted that he did not know. The other items I do not wish to go over. On the 5th March the compadore of the "Comptoir d'Escompte" paid in a sum of \$35,600, which, if it had been put in its proper place, would have shown that the amount in the safe and in the till was \$39,000 short. But it was not entered until next day, so that the balance was apparently correct, and the deficit covered. It is dealing with the cheque it was as though the prisoner had taken out money with his left hand and put it back with his right, it was simply a paper transaction. I have nothing more to say; I believe he had a good character, and I hear there was a bad time here last year, and I will give him credit for intending, if the stock market had been more favorable, to put the money back. I understand that times were bad in September or October, which was probably the reason the compadore ran away.

His lordship—May I ask this—there are at present \$29,000 short; is it suggested does your information say to what extent the compadore was responsible for the deficit?

The Attorney-General—I am not instructed on that point, but I believe it was another sum. This was a matter going on from time to time, and it is impossible for the prosecution to take any particular sum on that day; we can only go by the deficit appearing at certain times. There was what I may call a "surprise" examination on the 16th January, which the prisoner must have found very difficult to meet.

His lordship—I have read the depositions.

The Attorney-General—I do not wish to add any more—he has pleaded guilty to this particular offence and I am quite willing to withdraw the other matter and leave it entirely in your lordship's hands.

Mr. Francis—Perhaps your lordship.

His lordship—I shall be happy to hear you.

Mr. Francis—You will quite understand that my friend and myself have taken a very serious responsibility on ourselves in advising the prisoner to plead guilty, and throw himself on the mercy of the Court, and I need hardly assure your lordship that he has suffered very severely already.

As the learned Attorney-General pointed out, probably in the first instance he went in for rash speculation in shares, in partnership with the compadore, and when he commenced he adopted a system by which a considerable sum was lost, but he was lucky.

no intention on his part—I do not say this is a very strong argument—to steal. If you will take into consideration the absence of any really criminal intent—it was not the act of a robber—a man in his position might have stolen, not only \$29,000, but a much more considerable portion of the Bank's funds. He had no intention in the first instance of depriving the Bank of any portion of its money; he was foolish, no doubt, and his conduct unjustifiable, but it was done in the hope of being able to replace it. But matters went from bad to worse, as they did all over the Colony, and he was driven to great distress. It would have been a thousand times better if he had thrown himself on the

mercy of his employer then, but young men are not always wise in such matters, and your lordship will understand how terrible his position was—a young man of respectable family, the mere fact of discovery was in itself a severe punishment, involving as it did his removal from the Bank, and the shame attaching to him in society and business circles for the rest of his life.

I am sure your lordship will agree with me that offences of this kind are very rare in this Colony. A great trust and responsibility was imposed on him, and in consequence great temptations held out to him, as a young man, to speculate in all descriptions of stock. I hope you will also take into consideration his ideas and intentions. If he had been really a criminal intending to rob the Bank and acquire the money for its own sake, he might have done a very great deal more mischief. I think I may also mention that the Bank will not lose to any very serious extent, as there is a Guarantee Fund—a kind of insurance—to which the employees subscribe.

His lordship—But the Guarantee Fund loses, if the Bank does not.

Mr. Francis—I think there is also some security, and I would ask you on behalf of the prisoner (and Mr. Herbert will concur in the prayer) that you be as merciful with him, in inflicting punishment, as you possibly can. I am sure you will do so—I only regret that I cannot put it more forcibly; I feel there is a serious responsibility resting on your lordship, but taking into consideration the rarity of such offences in the Colony, the many temptations to which a young man is exposed, and the prisoner's very sincere penitence and sorrow, as well as the fact that punishment would be far more severe to him than to an ordinary criminal of no social standing, whereof the result of it would be a very serious punishment, I hope you will not add very much to that punishment.

His lordship—There is one point which appeared on the deposition, and that was that the prisoner was allowed to overdraw his account to the extent of \$180.

The Attorney-General—I did not go into that; but it struck me, as it has your lordship, that Mr. Herbert met him that he gave positive instructions that he was not to be allowed to overdraw.

His lordship—Overdraw at all?

The Attorney-General—Perhaps you would like to have it explained by Mr. Herbert himself.

You see no cheque could be paid unless the prisoner initialised it, and he could help himself to my amount, but not on his own cheques.

His lordship—from the evidence it appears to be a matter of old standing. It seems to be a rather serious matter to allow a young man to overdraw to that extent.

The Attorney-General—I agree with your lordship; I strongly object to any overdrawing by employees.

His lordship—Certainly to that extent. What was his salary?

The Attorney-General—\$200. I understand that he was allowed to overdraw to the extent of \$90, on giving proper security, but that the rest of the overdraw was quite recent, and without Mr. Herbert's consent or knowledge. Mr. Herbert had given positive orders to the comadore that Gray was not to overdraw any more, since he found that out, so that really \$850 only was unsecured.

His lordship—I do not think I can permit myself to pass sentence immediately; I shall take a little time to consider. This is a very serious and very distressing case, and of course I received no intimation whatever of the course he has taken—this is a very proper one, under the circumstances.

The Attorney-General—I did not know myself until I came into Court this morning; I was prepared to go on.

His lordship—I shall take a short time to consider the matters referred to by Mr. Attorney and Mr. Francis, but I do not wish to keep the prisoner in suspense any longer than is necessary, so I think I shall be able to give my decision at twelve o'clock.

THREE YEARS IMPRISONMENT.

On the re-assembling of the Court at noon the Clerk of Arraignment said:—John Gray, you have pleaded guilty to this charge; what have you to say that sentence should not be passed upon you?

His lordship:—John Gray—I have given

your case my serious and anxious consideration, and I am, and I feel sure everyone else, must be, heartily sorry for you in your present position.

But I have to consider the interests of the commercial community in this Colony, and I cannot help remembering that those interests might be seriously compromised if any undue leniency were shown in a case of this sort. You were carried away, by the spirit of needless speculation, that has been so disastrous in this Colony; without the least doubt you speculated beyond your means of payment when the market went against you. But it is, and must be, a matter of small, if any, mitigation, to say that you stole your employer's money in order to pay debts which you thus contracted. Still, I do distinguish between a case like this and a case where the immediate object was the mere greedy acquisition of wealth, or the satisfaction of selfish appetites. That you were to a certain extent the dupe of the compadore, that he has effected his escape, I am quite willing to believe. But considering your position I am quite unable to deal with you otherwise than as a person wholly responsible for his actions, and I am bound to consider the responsibility attaching to your position in the Bank. It is with a heart full of sorrow that I have to sentence you to three years' imprisonment, with hard labor.

FIVE YEARS FOR BURGLARY.

Two Chinese were then brought up for sentence, having been previously found guilty. The first had been guilty of receiving and got a month. The second had been found in the possession of the proceeds of three burglaries.

His lordship denounced him as a thorough scoundrel, adding that the value of the property was "small he would treat the case with some degree of severity." He sentenced him to three years' imprisonment for the burglary, two years additional for the larceny, and one month to run concurrently, for receiving stolen property.

The Sessions then closed.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHTING OF HONGKONG.

"The electric lighting of the main streets of Hongkong will, in all probability, be completed by October," said Mr. W. H. Wickham, to our representative yesterday. Mr. Wickham is the manager of the Hongkong Electric Co., and was formerly with Messrs. Johnson and Phillips, the electrical engineers of London, who have contracted with the Company to install the new light.

"Most of the plant is already in the works at Wan Chai, and operations are being pushed on. The Company have already been promised by the Government a contract for fifty arc lights on the 'Broker-Yell' principle in the main thoroughfares. Each will be about the size of the light at the Telegraph Office. They will probably be placed along Queen's Road and the Praya at intervals of 100 yards, and we guarantee them to extend so largely in the future, that the people will be able to see where they are going when they walk."

The present gas-lamps do not

really illuminate the streets—they are only so many dim lighthouses, shewing where the road is. These lamps will also be admirably suited for concert-rooms, etc., as well.

For house-lighting we shall adopt the "alternating, incandescent" system now extensively used in England. The lamps are sixteen-candle and eight candle power; the former for apartments and the latter for halls, reading-desks, etc. The globes are small and egg-shaped, and are themselves an ornament to a room. The advantage they have over gas is immense; you don't have to go striking matches to turn the light on, but simply turn a tap. If desired the switch can be placed outside the room in the corridor, say, so that you just touch it, and when you enter the apartment, you find it already lighted. And look at the economy. The gas-light is burning whether it is required or not—even if it is turned down it is working for the Company—but the electric light must be extinguished outright. There is absolutely no danger from its use; the heat given out by a lamp is only from 1-10 to 1-15 of that radiating from a gas-jet, and the light is doubly as great. We have three Kapp alternating dynamos, each capable of supplying 850 lights. They will be driven by compound engines working up to 100 horse power indicated. Only two of the dynamos will be in regular use, the third being kept as a stand-by, in case of a break-down. We shall therefore be nominally able to supply 1,700 sixteen-candle lights, but really, our resources will be much greater. In England the popular light is of eight-candle power. We can supply 3,500 such lights. But it has been found from experience at home that there are seldom more than half the lights going at once, so that we could really furnish some 6,000 lights with our present plant.

The cost of our system will be dearer than the present mode of lighting, at the outset, but not much. On a former estimate we calculated that two cents an hour will be about the cost of a sixteen-candle lamp, as compared with the 1-1 cent rate averaged by the Gas Company. But the light will be more brilliant. The Company is hardly likely to instal the light in detached houses unless ten 16-candle lamps are needed, but in the streets smaller requirements would be met.

We have taken every precaution against the stoppage of the light, when once in use. The wires are extra-strongly insulated, and will be stretched between strong iron posts. There will be very little danger of their breaking, as they will be supported by strong steel "bearers." No ordinary gale will affect them, and they will not be very liable to attract thieves—any amount, but not on his own cheques.

His lordship—From the evidence it appears to be a matter of old standing. It seems to be a rather serious matter to allow a young man to overdraw to that extent.

The Attorney-General—I agree with your lordship—Certainly to that extent. What was his salary?

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THREE YEARS IMPRISONMENT.

On the re-assembling of the Court at noon the Clerk of Arraignment said:—John Gray, you have pleaded guilty to this charge; what have you to say that sentence should not be passed upon you?

His lordship:—John Gray—I have given your case my serious and anxious consideration, and I am, and I feel sure everyone else, must be, heartily sorry for you in your present position. But I have to consider the interests of the commercial community in this Colony, and I cannot help remembering that those interests might be seriously compromised if any undue leniency were shown in a case of this sort. You were carried away, by the spirit of needless speculation, that has been so disastrous in this Colony; without the least doubt you speculated beyond your means of payment when the market went against you. But it is, and must be, a matter of small, if any, mitigation, to say that you stole your employer's money in order to pay debts which you thus contracted. Still, I do distinguish between a case like this and a case where the immediate object was the mere greedy acquisition of wealth, or the satisfaction of selfish appetites. That you were to a certain extent the dupe of the compadore, that he has effected his escape, I am quite willing to believe. But considering your position I am quite unable to deal with you otherwise than as a person wholly responsible for his actions, and I am bound to consider the responsibility attaching to your position in the Bank. It is with a heart full of sorrow that I have to sentence you to three years' imprisonment for the burglary, two years additional for the larceny, and one month to run concurrently, for receiving stolen property.

The Sessions then closed.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHTING OF HONGKONG.

"The electric lighting of the main streets of Hongkong will, in all probability, be completed by October," said Mr. W. H. Wickham, to our representative yesterday. Mr. Wickham is the manager of the Hongkong Electric Co., and was formerly with Messrs. Johnson and Phillips, the electrical engineers of London, who have contracted with the Company to install the new light.

"Most of the plant is already in the works at Wan Chai, and operations are being pushed on. The Company have already been promised by the Government a contract for fifty arc lights on the 'Broker-Yell' principle in the main thoroughfares. Each will be about the size of the light at the Telegraph Office. They will probably be placed along Queen's Road and the Praya at intervals of 100 yards, and we guarantee them to extend so largely in the future,

particular, it becomes interesting to discover the chances of profit to those whose cash maintains the gamble. In mining, as in racing, there is a safe side to the speculation. The promoter who gets fully-paid-up shares in exchange for his offices as a boomer and the broker who gets commission from buyer and seller on every transaction are bound to come out right whatever happens. Likewise the director and other officials charged with the management. They are able to regulate the reports and rumours affecting the stock of their company, and by anything approaching carelessness in "rigging" the market can come out ahead every time for a certainty, unless there is a clever lot of operators in the market able to "dash" them at their own game. Except for this little contingency the classes we have named are just as well able to profit by a mine that exists only on paper, as the bookmakers are to make money by laying against a "stiff'un." And just as backers may lose their money by backing a horse which, fairly run, could sail in a furrow ahead, so the "mugs" in mining constantly get left badly in buying shares which would be profitable enough if the mine were not worked wholly in the interests of the gentlemen who are "in the know." This truth is no great novelty, but investors plunge just as though it did not affect them. Former revelations have not checked the business of booming in the least. In Sydney another Exchange has been started, and although three of these institutions are going, each with three meetings a day, the game is to be extended into the night. Gambling by gaslight in mining shares is to be added to the other forms of nocturnal speculation, including pony-racing by electric light, already established.

If there were a broad enough foundation of wealth to build upon, this speculation might not entail very severe loss to the backers of loces. The public might then indulge in buying at fancy prices and yet not find themselves very badly "in the soup." But, allowing all reasonable margin, it cannot be anticipated that the wealth of the miners now in the market can ever recoup the present expenditure of their shares. Restricting attention to silver mines, it will be noticed in the latest share report that only three mines, out of the 35 now quoted, have ever paid any dividend at all. These are the Proprietary, Block 14, and Sunny Corner mines. Of course most of the others are expected to yield enormously. They would need to do so to recoup present investors. On the prices quoted in the last monthly report, buyers' estimates of the value of the leading mines are as follows:—British B. H., £1,650,000; Proprietary, £1,600,000; Block 10, £1,280,000; Block 14, £1,075,000; Juncion, £835,000; Souths, £630,000, and Central, £1,803,750, making on these seven properties a total valuation of £24,279,750. That these mines are in public estimation the best in the market may be admitted. So much, in fact, is proved by the price of the shares, but there is no proof that the estimate is anything like reasonable. To repay this amount, with 10 per cent. interest on the investment—and this rate is far short of buyers' anticipations—within ten years, would require dividends at the rate of £5,000,000 annually, and any lengthening of the term would require a greater total of dividends. But investors say that these mines are, all certainties. So they are, in the current acceptance of the term, but the Bankruptcy Court is kept busy investigating the affairs of mines that were just as much certainties at one period of their history—just when it suited the boomers to have them declared such. The sharp report from which we quote shows a ghastly list of the certainties of a few months ago in which no recent transactions are quoted. Castle Rock Extended, Lewis Ponds South, Spicers, North and South Cordillera, One Tree, Pinnacle Group, and Pinnacle Tribune, Pyc's Creek, are among the ventures which, according to the circular in question, found at the end of last month, none so hopeful as to care to invest. Yet it is easy to remember when men, richer but less experienced than now, were tumbling over one another in a frantic effort to do business with the boomers. The majority of buyers do not care whether a mine is going to pay dividends or not. Their only anxiety is for further rise. Sympathy would need to be very plentiful if any share of it is to go in their direction. They attempt to get in with the boomers, and if they happen to be underneath when the crash comes their position does not call for much public lamentation. But investors of this class seem to forget how precarious mining stock is, and how often something goes wrong with the works of the very best properties. For there is the double uncertainty involved; the good faith of company managers—a doubtful quantity at the best of times—and the continuance of good prospects being both necessary to the maintenance of tall price. This is writ large in the history of past years. When Mount Morgan shares were up to £18, the boomers and experts talked and wrote of a "mountain of gold." Now the reports allude to a "lode" towards which a drive is being extended, and the mine has suddenly dropped £11,000,000 in public esteem. Sunny Corner mine had a lode 500 feet wide and of Atlantic richness when the shares were sold at £7 15s.; but when the stock fell to 7s. the smelting reports became ghastly in their revelations. Broken Hill South was formerly deemed to be cheap at £12 10s. a share. Now the valuation is only 50 per cent. of that amount. Mount Costigan's were once boomed with eminent success; now none so poor as they who did them reverence. Webb's are not so much fabled at 9s. as in the old times when they were at 9s., and Elevation, Imperials, Lewis Ponds, Cordillera, Rising Sun, Victoria Cross and White Heads have all suffered declines ruinous to holders. Cosgroves and a host of other mines have passed in music—the wailing of plungers, to wit—almost out of public sight.

Noticing the intense excitement that prevails in the mining market, one might be tempted to imagine that mines were profitably properties. But such a surprise is not borne out by the records. Of all the mining companies whose shares are quoted in last month's report, only four have repaid the amount of their share capital. The Great Cobalt—whose shares three years ago were sold at 95s.—and are now obtainable at 10s.—had paid 38s. 6d. on its 20s. shares, Nymagee 23s. 6d. Band and Albion had paid £33 17s. 6d. on its 20s. stock, and Sunny Corner 27s. on 18s. 6d. These are not very brilliant results, and even in such cases holders lost very heavily, for the shares in each instance have been at one time not less than 200 per cent. higher than the present selling price and told dividends together. Such is the quality of mining investment in the case of its best successes. What happens in the less fortunate instances, Tafanganga, Kohinoor and a host of others not yet dividend-paying ventures may feebly testify.

We have said that, as in racing, there is in mining a safe side to the game. That side is the one occupied by brokers, promoters, and some directors, managers and speculators. If you get in with them, and work the game systematically, you will be all right. If you don't do so but invest for the sake of profit sooner or later you will sorrowfully discover that you are only a "Juggins" a term not uncommon on the Stock Exchange, although the article is in full supply there than at Rendwick. The distinction of hawks and pigeons is as wide in mining as in racing circles, and in the long run there is less chance for an outsider to make money backing favourite shares than in hacking favorite stables. The former class include the men who build mansions in aristocratic suburbs and give big alms to church funds, or else back horseraces.

for thousands. The latter, the investors, "who think green thoughts for they are green," include gentlemen who retire from two-storey mansions to live in four-roomed cottages and retire from Australia by reason of their unpopularity in financial circles, and others who go up for ten years' penal servitude. This review of the situation is intended as a moral for the hopeful mortals who think that because a mine is reported to be good it will prevent them to buy shares at prices that would be excessive if the mine was really good from a broker who would not sell the shares if the mine was any good and through a broker who charges them at top price although he buys them at the low price, and to show his perfect impartiality, charges a commission to the buyer as well as to the seller. This reference may seem somewhat obscure to the careless reader, but the lesson we have learned is just as well able to profit by a mine that exists only on paper, as the bookmakers are to make money by laying against a "stiff'un." And just as backers may lose their money by backing a horse which, fairly run, could sail in a furrow ahead, so the "mugs" in mining constantly get left badly in buying shares which would be profitable enough if the mine were not worked wholly in the interests of the gentlemen who are "in the know."

This truth is no great novelty, but investors plunge just as though it did not affect them. Former revelations have not checked the business of booming in the least. In Sydney another Exchange has been started, and although three of these institutions are going, each with three meetings a day, the game is to be extended into the night. Gambling by gaslight in mining shares is to be added to the other forms of nocturnal speculation, including pony-racing by electric light, already established.

Co-day's Advertisements.

ZETLAND LODGE, No. 525.

A NECESSARY MEETING of the above-named Lodge will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, THIS EVENING, the 24th instant, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 24th April, 1890. [66]

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship
"NINGPO". Captain R. Köhler, will be despatched for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & Co., Hongkong, 24th April, 1890. [66]

DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, & TAMSUI. THE Company's Steamship

"HAILOONG". Captain Goddard, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 27th instant, at DAYLIGHT. For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers, Hongkong, 24th April, 1890. [62]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA, VIA INLAND SEA.

THE Steamship
"MONMOUTHSHIRE". Captain Cumming, will be despatched for the above Ports, on THURSDAY, the 1st May. For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents, Hongkong, 24th April, 1890. [66]

LESSONS IN PAINTING.

M R. STANLEY SETON, who has had many years' experience of Teaching both at Home and in the East, is prepared to give LESSONS IN OIL AND WATER-COLOUR PAINTING. Terms and Particulars may be obtained from Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Hongkong, 24th April, 1890. [67]

ST. JOHN LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 618, S.C.

A NECESSARY MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, TO-MORROW, the 25th instant, at 8 for 8.30 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 24th April, 1890. [67]

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The Third Ordinary Annual Meeting of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOMS at the City Hall, at Twelve o'clock (noon), on MONDAY, the 28th April next, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1889.

EDWARD OSBORNE, Secretary, Hongkong, 27th March, 1890. [494]

PEAK HOTEL AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Peak Hotel and Trading Company, Limited, will not on or after the 1st day of May, 1890, be answerable for or pay any DEBTS or ACCOUNTS unless the orders for the supplies be signed by the Secretary to the Company for the time being.

By Order of the Board of Directors, J. WHEELEEY, Secretary, Hongkong, 21st April, 1890. [651]

NOTICE.

LABUK PLANTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

3RD CALL OF 5% PER SHARE UNPAID.

ON and after the 25th instant, the above CALL together with interest at the rate of 12 1/2% per annum from the 17th instant will have to be paid to the Undersigned.

TURNER & CO., General Managers, Hongkong, 21st April, 1890. [651]

G. FALCONER & CO. WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS, NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS, No. 4, Queen's Road, Central. Hongkong, 14th April, 1890. [748]

Hongkong, 14th April, 1890.

Commercial.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—197 per cent., premium, sellers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$100 per share, sellers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$70 per share, sellers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 355 per share, buyers.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$125 per share.
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 96 per share.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$360 per share, sellers.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$84 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$52 per cent., premium, buyers.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$36 per share, buyers.
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—105 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$200 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per-cent. Debentures—\$50.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—25 per cent. div., buyers.
Douglas Steamship Company—\$62 per share, sellers.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$215 per share, sellers.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$88 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Ice Company—\$102 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share.
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$14 per share, sellers.
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$21 per share, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—3 per cent. premium, sellers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$15 per share, buyers and sellers.
The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share.
Punjab and Sambatian Mining Co.—\$11 per share, sales and sellers.
The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$14 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$82 per share, sellers.
Tonkin Coal Mining Co.—\$400 per share, buyers.
The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—40 per cent. prem., sellers.
The East Horned Planting Co., Limited—\$22 per share, sellers.
The Songel Koyah Planting Co., Ltd.—\$22 per share, buyers.
Cruckshank & Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, nom.
The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.
The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.—par, nominal.
The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.—\$38 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Ltd.—\$18 per share, sellers.
The Green Island Cement Co. (Old Issue)—\$43 per share, nominal.
The Green Island Cement Co. (New Issue)—\$3 per share, nominal.
The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$92 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$6 per share, nominal.
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$25 per share, buyers.
The West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, buyers.
The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$20 per share, sellers.
The Lubuk Planting Co., Ltd.—\$18 per share, nominal.
The Jelbet Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$5 per share, buyers.
The Selama Tin Mining Co., Ltd.—\$2 per share, buyers.
The Shameen Hotel Co., Ltd.—\$5 per share, nominal.
The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$16 per share, buyers.
The Hongkong Marina, Limited—par, nominal.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T.	3/21
Bank Bills, on demand	3/21
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	3/21
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/21
Credits at 4 months' sight	3/21
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/21
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	4/02
Credits, at 4 months' sight	4/10
ON INDIA, T. T.	3/21
On Demand	2/21
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, T. T.	7/21
Private, to day's sight	7/21

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.
The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Rohilla*, with the outward English mail, left Singapore on the 21st instant at 5 p.m., and may be expected here on the 27th.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The Messagers Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Saghalien*, with the French mail of the 21st ultimo, left Saigon on the 21st instant at 2 p.m., and is expected here on the 24th.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Peking*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 5th instant, left Yokohama on the 24th at daylight, and is expected here on the 30th.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The steamer *Arraonoc Abari*, from Calcutta, left Singapore on the 20th instant, and is due here on the 26th.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The "Glen" line steamer *Glynallech*, from London, left Singapore on the 19th instant, and due here on the 25th.

The Navigatione Generale Italica steamer *Borinda*, left Singapore on the 20th instant, and may be expected here on the 27th.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Glaucus*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the morning of the 21st instant, and is due here on the 27th.

The "Shire" line steamer *Monmouthshire*, from London, left Singapore on the 24th instant, and is due here on the 30th.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.
SAOHALIEN, French steamer, 2,082 Homery, 23rd April, Marseilles 23rd March, Singapore 18th April, and Saigon 21st, Mails and General.—Messagers Maritimes.

YEEHIN, Chinese steamer, 770 Blether, 24th April—Newchwang, via Chefoo 15th April, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

HAEOONG, British steamer, 783, F. D. Goddard, 24th April—Tamsui 18th April, Amoy 21st, and Swatow 23rd, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.

FUSHUN, Chinese steamer, 1,504, A. Crood, 24th April—Whampoa 24th April, General.—G. M. S. N. Co.

NIERSTEIN, German steamer, 732, H. Frerichs, 24th April—Whampoa 24th April, General.—Meichen & Co.

LANCELOT, British steamer, 1,564, T. Thomas, 24th April—Saigon 20th April, Rice and Paddy.—Butterfield & Swire.

FUSHIKI MARU, Japanese steamer, 1,110, P. J. C. Franck, 24th April—Saigon 20th April, Rice.—Gen. R. Stevens & Co.

COSMOPOLIT, German str., 853, Hasenwinckel, 24th April—Saigon 19th April, Rice.—Wieker & Co.

KONG BENG, British steamer, 862, R. Jones, 24th April—Bangkok 18th April, Rice and Timber.—Yuen Fat Hong.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.
Asagao, Japanese steamer, for Nagasaki.
Fokien, British steamer, for Swatow.
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—105 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$200 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per-cent. Debentures—\$50.

DEPARTURES.

April 24, Canton, British str., for Whampoa.
April 24, Marie, German steamer, for Haiphong.
April 24, Antenor, British str., for Amoy, &c.
April 24, Singan, British str., for Swatow, &c.
April 24, Kaiser-i-Hind, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.
April 24, Fokien, British str., for Swatow, &c.
April 24, Hongkong, British str., for Kobe.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Haioong, str., from Tamsui, &c.—Messrs. Williams, Vine, and 66 Chinese.

Per Sachalien, str., from Marseilles for Hong Kong.—Mr. and Mrs. Tucker, Messrs. Phillips, B. C. Chausson, Batailland, Wilkins, da Silva, A. Palissier, and 4 Chinese. From Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs. Latouche, Messrs. Andriess, Hippolyte, and 3 Chinese. From Saigon.—Mr. Billington, and 6 Chinese.

Per Kong Beng, str., from Bangkok.—Mr. and Miss Reddick, and 2 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Kaiser-i-Hind, from Hongkong for Singapore.—Miss McMahon, Miss Lecky, Miss Farrow, Miss E. E. Farrow, Lieut. Lloyd, Messrs. R. Thomas, G. P. Swearer, and A. B. Weller. For Bombay.—Mr. R. Harberland, For Port Said.—Mr. J. M. Whitney, For London.—Mr. and Mrs. Bird, and Mr. H. D. Remington, For Penang.—Malacca, For London.—Mr. and Mrs. Sowerby and 4 children, Mrs. Denison, 3 children and European nurse, Miss Foster, and Mr. C. Cheshire. For Marseilles, Captain Perks.

Per Marie, str., for Haiphong.—2 Europeans and 20 Chinese.

Per Foien, str., for Swatow, &c.—150 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per Asagao, str., for Nagasaki.—6 Japanese.
Per Ningpo, str., for Shanghai.—10 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The Japanese steamship *Fushiki Maru* reports that she left Saigon on the 20th instant. Had fine weather throughout.

The Chinese steamship *Yehsin* reports that she left Newchwang, via Chefoo on the 15th instant. Had light winds and fine weather throughout.

The British steamship *Lancelot* reports that she left Cape St. James at 6 p.m. on the 20th instant. Then to port had light southerly winds and fine weather.

The British steamship *Hai long* reports that she left Tamsui on the 18th instant, Amoy on the 21st, and Swatow on the 23rd. From Tamsui to Amoy had light variable winds and foggy weather. From Amoy to Swatow had variable air and dense fog. From Swatow to Hongkong had light south to south-west winds and cloudy weather. In Tamsui, the steamship *Cheng Hock Kian*. In Amoy, the steamship *Cheng Hock Kian*. In Swatow, the steamships *Chow-chow-foo*, *Holloway*, and *Yungching*.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Chefoo and Newchwang.—Per *Nierstein* to-morrow, the 25th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Swatow and Bangkok.—Per *Choufa* on Saturday, the 26th instant, at 9.30 A.M.

For Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, and Vancouver, B.C.—Per *Abysinia* on Saturday, the 26th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Straits and Bombay.—Per *Niam* on Saturday, the 26th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Shanghai.—Per *Ningpo* on Saturday, the 26th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Yokohama and Kobe.—Per *Northern* on Tuesday, the 29th instant, at 5.30 P.M.

For Singapore.—Per *Daphne* on Tuesday, the 29th instant, at 9.30 A.M.

For Yokohama, and San Francisco.—Per *Belle* on Tuesday, the 29th instant, at 9.30 A.M.

For Singapore and Batavia.—Per *Tannadis* on Tuesday, the 29th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per *Anona* on Wednesday, the 30th instant, at 5.00 P.M.

For Europe, &c., Australia, India, via Madras.

For *Congo* on Thursday, the 1st May, at 11.00 A.M.

NOTICE OF CONFIRMATORY MEETING.

HONGKONG—STEAMERS.
Continued.

MENNUIR, British steamer, 1,297, H. Craig, 19th April—Sydney 26th Jan., Brisbane Feb., Townsville 6th, Port Darwin 15th, Banoweng 1st March, Sourabaya 1st, Samarang 4th April, and Batavia 11th, Surat.—Russell & Co.

MIKE MARU, Japanese steamer, 2,080, Sommer, 21st April—Saigon 17th April, Rice—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Chairman.—Managing Directors.

Hon. C. P. CHATER, Vice-Chairman.

LEE SING, Esq.

S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.

J. S. MOSIS, Esq.

G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

POON PONG, Esq.

D. R. SASOON, Esq.

BANKERS.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

MONEY advanced on Mortgage, on Land, and Buildings.

Properties purchased and sold.

Estates Managed and all kinds of Agency and Commission business relating to land, etc.

conducted.

Full particulars can be obtained at the Company's Offices, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

A. SHELTON HOOVER, Secretary.

Victoria Buildings, Hongkong, 1st May, 1880.

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour.

12 to 2 P.M. every half hour (*Tiffin Car* at 12.45).

3 to 7.30 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

THURSDAYS.

NIGHT TRAMS at 10.30 and 11 P.M.

SATURDAYS.

NIGHT TRAMS at 8.45, 9, 10.30, 11 P.M.

SUNDAYS.

10.45 A.M.; 12 (NOON) to 2 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

3 to 7.30 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

Special Cars may be obtained on application to the Superintendent.

Single Tickets are sold in the Cars; Five-Cent Coupons and Reduced Tickets at the Office.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & CO., General Managers.

HONGKONG, 1st November, 1880.

A. G. GORDON & CO., LIMITED.

ENGINEERS, LAUNCH BUILDERS,

GENERAL and GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS, IRONMONGERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, VALUATORS, IRON

AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.

WORKS:

HORWING, EAST POINT.